

AN
EXACT AND
CVRIOUS SVRVEY

*Of all the East Indies, euen to Can-
ton, the chiefe Cittie of China: All
duly performed by land, by Monsi^{er}
de Monfart, the like whereof was
neuer hetherto, brought
to an end.*

Feynes (N.)

VVherein also are described the
huge Dominions of the great Mogor,
to whom that honorable Knight, Sir
Thomas Roe, was lately sent
Ambassador from
the KING.

Newly translated out of the
Trauailers Manuscript.

L O N D O N,
Printed by Thomas Dawson, for William
Arondell, in Pauls Church-yard,
at the Angell.

1615.

EXAMINATIO
CURIORE
Of all the East Indies, from the East
to the West, and of all the
duly performed by land & sea
as Monks, the like which was
brought to the end
MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

Newly translated out of the
Translators Manuscript

L O N D O N
Printed by Thomas Denson for William
Newell, in Pauls Church-yard
at the Angel
1613.

TO
THE RIGHT
HONORABLE
THE EARLE OF PEM-
BROKE, one of the Lords

of his Maesties most honorable priue
Counsell, and Knight of
the most Noble order
(of the Garter)

RIGHT HONORABLE,



His euery way so meane
a Booke, and so ynneces-
surably disproportioned
to your HONORS emi-
nent ranke and merite,
I durst neuer haue presu-
med to haue cast, no not

so high as your feete, for the first publike to-

ken



ken of my wholly deuoted seruice, and humble dutie; but that my selfe being totally, truly, and most deseruedly yours, any thing that is in me, or shall euer come from me, little or much, and of what nature soeuer, must needs acknowledge that dependance. And when I remembred, the Earnest is euer the least part, yea often no part, of the Payment, (neyther do I here intend more) I had some hope your true Noblenes would not altogether reiect it. Vouchsafe, then my most noble Lord, to suffer it to passe as a meere Earnest, or rather an Entayle to your Lord-ship, of whatsoeuer I shall at any time hereafter, be able more happily to bring forth, for your seruice and pleasure. Which (regardles as it is) if it may but escape the imputation of an offence, it is the highest ayme of him, that neyther desires, nor is worthy longer to liue, then he shall giue the world notice to his vtmost, how much he is,

Your Lord-ships

most humble, and bounden
in all duties,



A Preface of the Translator.



ET WAS I NOT So
much the Translator, as
the Fashioner of this worke.
It was my good hap in my
last iourney into Fraunce,
to bee acquainted with that
brave Spirit, the right Au-
thor and performer therof;
who, a right French Gen-
tleman withall, howsoever indowed with Courage
and other Martiall qualities, (yet as though learning
were a staine to a Noble blood, with vs) the truth is, he
cannot very well write; strongly possessed, with that
active humor of ours, so much bent to Doing, as can
little curbe it selfe to Musing; and with that preiudicat
opinion, (the Ship-wracke of all our young Nobilitie)
that it is onely for a Gentleman to ride, not to reade,
and rather handle a bad sword, then a good booke, but
a Pen least of all. Which hath euer beene the unluckie
cause

P R E F A C E

cause that our worthiest counsels, and most generous
exploits in peace, or warre, would lye for ever buried
under the dust of forgetfulnesse, with the same bodies
that performed them; If euen they who haue felt most
smart by vs, had not set them downe to our owne know-
ledge, and of all nations, to diminish their shame by the
valor of their Enemies. So then this Gentleman ha-
uing onely taken some notes of his iourneyes, still as hee
went, not able to make a right treatise of them, for want
of a fit writer in those barbarous Countries, being as
he thought, at his trauels end, and happilie landed in
Christendome, hee found it in this case farre more
Barbarous. For there he was taken himselfe, and in one
of the most rich, and famous Sea-citties of the world,
kept foure yeeres in pryson, watching him care-
fully, with an intent, so to keepe him all his life tyme,
least by a full discourse he should make other Nations
acquainted with these his obseruations, thereby to giue
them an entrance into that Earthly Paradise, which
they so enuiously barre from all notice, and entercourse
of the whole world, by the flaming Mouth of so manie
Cannons, and the Sun-burnt Garisons of their blacke
Angels, the dearer to sell vnto vs those delightfull
fruits of life, which we could fetch our selues at a better
rate. In that plight, our Traueller was faine to com-
mend all his knowledge to his best memorie (a qualitie
wherewith God hath largely requited his not being a
great Rethoritiā) & principally to his notes, which yet
in the midst of all his troubles, and no small losses, he
was more careful to keepe then his treasure. So as soone
as by a very extraordinary and much unlooked-for fa-
uour

nouer from Heauen, hee had made meanes, in fauour of
 two great mariages intended, to get out; and finally,
 being arriued at Paris, I was chosen for the framing
 and setting together this dis-ioynted Treatise, enlarg-
 ing his notes from his owne mouth (as sometimes one
 doth after a Sermon) and was allowed my owne Cop-
 pie for my labour. The like whereof I may safely auouch
 is but in three hands besides, through all the world; the
 one in the Closet of our most Noble and hopefull young
 King, (whom God for euer blesse:) the other, with a
 great Prince; the third, with the Author himselfe.
 Now the truth is, that as soone as I had but the first
 sight thereof, I immediafly, according to my former re-
 solution and profession, whollie to applie my selfe, my
 studies, my life, and best endenours to the seruice and
 benefit (as farre as I can) of this noble Kingdome, my
 secand and substitute Country, after that which na-
 ture first binds me vnto, purposed with my selfe to pub-
 lish it here, as a witnesse of my true and auient loue.
 A loue indeed not humorous, nor new, but trulie bred,
 euen with nature in my childhood, & before my know-
 ledge, vnder the tender care of an English mother; now
 of late in my riper and best yeeres, vpon good triall &
 iust reasons, (or such at least as I doe flatter my selfe
 to be so) growne by habitude to such a poynt of bewit-
 ching, as euen I content my selfe to forebeare my right
 Countrie and Kindred, with all my hopes, perhaps
 not altogether unlikelye, (or but weere hopes onbegun)
 of higher preferment, in the multitude of so many
 friends, great and small, and of both Religions (as I
 durst say, and withall prayse God for it,) I haue yonder.

Neyther is that loue of mine hid or unknowne to the world. There are bookes extant in more then one Language to testifie it, which I might very well haue kept back, if it had beene otherwise; since euen many of mine owne Country-men haue taken some exceptions at it, as though (God forbid) I would in some sort dissolve the bands of nature, farre, farre, from my meaning and which scarce can be effected at my very dissolution. Yet did not my loue so much carry me away, as that I would witnesse it in superfluous things. Therefore least I should runne amisse, I was carefull both to recover and peruse all such Bookes, and Pamflets, as are to be found in English, concerning Asia-Trauailes, which in all doe not amount to five or sixe. And finding the most part speakes of nothing els then of Græcia, Arabia, Syria, with some stale tales of Ierusalem, so contrary one to another, and so much beaten, and beaten againe, as it is both shame and losse that such toys should be uttered, (but that euer some prettie wit must get money by making others loose their tyme) I thought this Author could not but proue profitable, and welcome: Seeing that with no other end, but onely to see & learne, he did undertake his tranell; without loade, or engagement of marchandise, or of any priuate end, or company, ranging still up & downe, and curiously prying, and peircing as far as he could into euery Iland, or Continent; yea, neuer by water, where hee might by land, hath discovered in yonder world more Nations, more People, more Kingdomes, more Townes, more Fashions, more Particularities, then euer any man before, or since, to our knowledge. Now for the Style, this

man

man doth not stand upon flowers, nor I my selfe; who do follow him as neere as I can. Neyther doth hee fill the paper with idle talkes of a Tempest, or a Ship-wracke; a Robberie here, a Disgrace there; or shamefully recount how many Kicks, how many Knocks, and Bastinadoes hee had this way, or that way; a thing more then most common among Turkes and Infidels. He sweares upon his credite he had none. Neyther doth he stand upon any other vayne particulars; but directly goeth to the maine; saying what hee can, and what hee knoweth goes to the heart, and life of whom he intends to bee reuenged, not onely for his long imprisonment, but also for somewhat more then he dares write for this present. Whereof neuerthelesse, he will giue an inkling in his fit place, before he end; sufficient enough to enforme of the whole, such as are not altogether blind, or deafe. But now it is high tyme to heare him speake.

¶



THE TRAVAILES

of *Monsieur de Monfart* to
CHINA by land, the like where-
of was neuer yet performed.



IN the name of GOD,
in the yeere of our LORD,
1608. I *Henry Desfynes*,
commonly called by the
name of the Mannor of
Monfart, wayting then vp-
pon the most Illustrious, &
most reuerend Cardinall of
Ioyeuse, vpon some priuate
discontent taken against such a person, of whom I
could not well, nor yet trulie would, reuenge my
selfe; knowing nothing doth so much aggrauate, and
nourrish vp grieve, as Idlenes, yea, idlenes in the
same place where the grieve hath beene taken, and in

continuall fight of the cause and subiect thereof; neither seeing at that time any worthy warre in Christendome, to applie my bodie and minde away from my wonted thoughts; did fully resolue to vndertake some farre and hard trauell, that by leauing behinde olde displeasures, and purposely going to seeke and finde me new, I should strue to banish the one, by meanes of the other; or at least trie what change (the chiefe, I thinke, comfort in misery) would worke in me: For sure it is not to haue fellowes, otherwise a man might soone be contented.

First then I went the common and neerer way from *Paris* directly to *Venice*, not yet well resolued which way I should bend afterwards; but determining there to take my course. At *Venice* I must needs indeed take ship. Therefore hauing resolued vpon *Babylon*, *Persia*, and the *East Indies*, I sayled to *Alexandretta*, otherwise called by the Turks, *Scanderone*, in *Syria*. This is a common way, a knowne towne, which serues for a haue to *Aleppo*, though three dayes iourney off. It is an ill-fauoured, vnluckie, and vnwholesome Citty, within eyght myles of *Tharshis*, the birth-Cittie of *S. Paul*. But many, going & returning daily from thence, haue both sayd and written so much of it, as I neede little to add. Onely thus much, that it is the first place of firme land, where first and formost, and for the first discommoditie, there are no Innes to bee found for trauellers: so that they must eyther carrie their owne victuals, and prouision themselves, or put it vppon Cammels. Secondly, almost all trauellers, but trulie at least, and chiefly, all Christians, come to loose the right

right of themselves, and become as poore wretched slaues, subiect to all iniuries, disgraces, robberies, mis-usings in words and deeds, by theeues, drunkards, or the next base fellow, from which their very Ianizaries and Gardes, cannot alwayes defend them, though they be payd deerely for it; and sometimes indeed do their best for the same: and for some priuate offence, eyther punish the malefactors themselves, or cause them sharply to be punished. But against hundreds of theeues, as they flocke ordinarily together, to assaile passengers, there is none, nor can be any Iustice, or helpe at all. So that a Christian, being now become the weaker, though twice stronger, must here begin, whether he will or no, to oblerue his masters commandement, and turne the left checke, when hee hath beene smitten on the right. For indeed the readie way to preuent more blowes, is euen to take the hand that hath stricken you, very hartilie kissing it, & with a cheereful countenance, stroake the knaue by the beard, which he will take verie kindly.

From *Scanderone* therefore, I went to *Aleppo*; and your chiefe place in the way, is *Antiochia*, where Christians were first so called. This *Aleppo* is one of the fairest and greatest Mart-Citties in all the world. And from thence one cannot trauell with a simple garde or Conuoy; but with whole *Carauans*, (otherwise called *Caffes*) that is, whole numbers and multitudes of men, with their Cammels, ioining and cleauing all in a
C troope,

troope, like an Armie; to march together in those hence forward most hard, desolate, and very dangerous wayes.

There hauing found the vsuall Embassador from the *Basha* of *Babylon*, *Captaine* of the *Casse*, or
 206. sterling *Carauane*, which goeth twice a yeare from thence
 The Desart, dyet & safe conduct, through the *Arabian* desart.

The *Carauane* consisted at that time of 10000 men or rather more. They trauell all by night, as well to auoide the vehement heate of the day, as to be guided by the starre; and therefore such guides as are expert in that faculty, name themselves *Pilots*. They carry all their victuals on *Cammels*, till they come to a certaine place beyond the Desart, wherof Ile speake anon. This desart is all sandy, and destitute of paths, or highways; neither may there be any, by reason of the continual motion, which the wind causeth in the sand. All that groweth there, as well trees as shrubbs, are *Caper-plants*, or *Tamariskes*, on which the *Cammels* do feede. There shall you find no kind of fierce, or Sauage beasts, but only *Asses*, *Roes* & *Gazells*, (which is a kind of wild goates) with an innumerable number of *Staggs*; yea in such quantity, and so bolde, as often times they run through the *Carauane*, not knowing whether men are to be feared or no.

We were most commonly constrained for meere necessity, to goe and bayte out of our way, to enioy the vse and commodity of some wells, which

which to this day are preserved among the ruines of certaine townes, that heretofore were builded, in those places; And sometimes without finding any: They make their prouison of water in great Borachoes, made of whole goate-skins; and sometimes are much distressed through want of it.

There is no fowle in all the desert but Pigeons, which nestle in those ruines. The king of this hether part of the desert, is a *Mahometan*, tributarie to the Turke, and so superstitious or timorous, that by reason of certaine vowes, customes and auncient traditions, hee neuer entreth vnder any rooffe, the better to behold his forces about him. He is so strong, that at an hours warning he will bring 100000. horsemen to the field; without any difficulty, their horses being the goodliest in the world. Their Attire is after the Turkish fashion, Turbant onely excepted, in steed whereof they haue a kind of Capp, rowled about with a black Turbant. They are of a swart complexion, and all as well men as women goe almost naked. It is very true that such as intend to write back to *Aleppo*, take with them at their departure some fitting Pigeons from their young-ones, which afterwards they let flie backe againe from what part soeuer they will, handsomely laden with their letters: And the like doe they in some other cases for speedy warnings through all those parts.

After thirty dayes iourney, more or lesse, wee

*Nane, or
Anna.*

came to *Nane*, where the whole *Carauan* takes water vpon *Euphrates*; and there we reposed and refrefht our felues some eight dayes together, expecting boates for our transportation. It is a good *Towne*, full of bad people; but yet there begins to cease all penury, and discommodity for want of victuals, finding in that Country all kind of meates, and refreshings fit for mans life. So wee embarked our selues there; and after twelue dayes came within foure leagues of *Babilon*: ha-
ving scene nothing else on either side the riuer but *Palme-trees*, & *Date-trees*, which beare most excellent fruite when they bee ripe, and returne a most comfortable odour on the water. Betweene

*Mare Pice-
um*, wherof
Strabo, Pliny
and *Curtius*,
doe also
speake.

Babilon.

Nane and *Babilon*, there is a great lake, which is vulgarly named *the Pitchie sea*. I went expressly to see the head of it; which proceedeth out of a rocke in fise seuerall clefts, about the bignes of a mans waste; which soone after meeting al in one; run 18. leagues long, till it looseth it selfe vnder the ground. This blacke and thick lickour serues to build withall, instead of lime.

There the *Basba* sent vs all manner of necessarie assistance, to bring our men and Merchandice to *Babilon*, paying a certaine custome, as one per centum, siluer and precious stones, excepted which are tole-free. This Citty, which now the Turkes call *Bag dat*, is at this present scituate vpon the River *Tigris*, and not vpon *Euphrates*, as aunciently it was; though it bee still the selfe same stufte and rubbish, which the *Babilonians* carried foure leagues

leagues further, to rebuild their *CITTIE*, on the banke of *TIGRIS*; wherein finding yet a further inconuenience, they transported it on the other side; as to this day there are yet extant great tokens, togeather with some habitations which haue still kept in the first place. There is also a great bridge of boates, though som-what incommodious by reason of the largenes and height of the Riuer. The towne is twice as bigge as *Paris*, but therein are many great Gardens, Orchards, and arrable grounds: & that which seemes most admirable, is to see so great an enclosure, compassed with so faire wals. For indeed 4. waggones may goe a front vpon them, and are built all with bricke. The houses within the *Cittie* are lowe enough, vaulted vnder, and tarassed on the top. The Castle is exceeding strong, faire, great, and well stored with munition. There the *Basha* makes his dwelling place. I sawe him walke abroad on a day, and twas reported hee had very neere 50000 foote to waite vpon him, and as many horse, the best arraied that can euer bee; hauing their harnesses all deckt with gold, siluer, and precious stones, to the very stirrups: with a great noise of Trumpets, Drummes, Cimbals, Clarions and hautbois. I was so curious likewise as to goe to the place, where it is said the great tower of *Babel* was built, being about halfe a Tower of dayes iourney distant; where I sawe nothing but *Babell*. a high mountaine of earth in the midst of a plaine wherein digging you may finde certaine bricke,

*Expan, or
Ispahan in
Persia.*

whereof it is laide the tower was built,

From *Babilon* I went to *Expan*, now the cheife and most gallant Cittie of *Persia* (I durst almost say of all the world) where the *Sophy* is most resident. The way is troublesome and discomodious enough, beeing of fittene long dayes trauaile, through wast desarts, voyde of al townes and houses, or any other succour, partly by nature, partly so wasted of purpose to impeach th'approches of the Turke. Onely from one dayes Iourney to another, the *Sophie* hath caused to bee erected certaine kind of great harbours, or huge lodgings (like hamlets) called *Carauan-sara*, or *Surroyes*, for the benefit of *Carauanes*; out of which lodgings, trauailers dare not issue without a conuoy, which the gouernors of the said places giue from one to another; and the Captaine of the conuoy must bring back a good certificat from the Captaine of the *Carauan*, how hee hath faithfully brought them to the next lodging, and that they were wel pleased with his conuoy. Otherwise vpon the least complaint the king should heare, hee would cause the Gouernors head to be cut off, & his house set a fire, vnder whom the spoyle were committed; restoring to the full out of his owne treasure, what goods soeuer of the Marchants, which were past recouerie. Yet is it true, thereof haue beene scene few examples by reason of very few misdemeanures in that nature; but when soeuer any hath happned, that iustice hath beene seuerely executed. Now these lodgings

Seuerely
iustice.

gings are exceeding comely with faire shops belonging thereto; and are able to entertaine all *Carauans*, neuer so great, the like being so set throughout all *Persia*.

Hispaan is halfe as bigge againe as *Paris*; very strong, very populous, & wonderfull frequented, aswell because of trafficke, as for the Kings presence and all the Courts of Iustice, Checker, and Religion. It is vnpossible to relate the pleasures, recreations and delights which are there; either for stately Buildings, great faire Gardens; store and goodnes of fruits, continuall riding, and all other kinds of noble exercises, with an incredible Pompe, triumph and magnificence, where once they vndertake it. There is also great peace and plenty through all *Persia*, both of common things, which others haue in some sorte aswell as they; as of sundry other singularities which none haue but they indeed, or at least with such abundance and excellencie. Among other, the finest, fairest, and best bezear-stones which they find cleauiing to the liuer of certaine goates. There also is found the greate mine of Turquestes; and the greatest quantity of silke that can be imagined, which the men themselues doe spinne.

For their bodyes, they are reasonable handsome, for their minds, reasonable tractable and ciuill.

Being in the said Cittie I saw 70000. gallant Harquebusiers go out to meete the king, at his returne from a victorious iourney against the Turkes, vpon whom hee had conquered foure

Pleasant seueritie.

Then cruel.

A true asiall Magnificence.

Like the royall Exchange in London but exceeding farre greater

Prouinces; and because they were not come farre enough to his minde, he did condemne them to pay three *Zequins* a peece, with threats that if they offended againe in the like he would cut off their heads: And did compell them to remaine in guard in a large spacious place before his Pallace; where euery euening he caused them to play and exercise themselues as though they had beene in warre: causing withall store of artillery to bee shot in among them, and if any one through feare seemed to neglect his dutie, hee caused his *Turbant* to be taken off, & the man knockt downe to death with staues, himselfe giuing the first stroake. At this his entrie they made him a great triumph, with a long magnificence. Among the rest they erected in the said place before his Pallace, foure fortresses: all full of fire-workes, with Lions, Dragons, Leopards, Crocodils and other beasts; whose motion was artificially made to run vpon lines, from one fort to another, fighting as they had beene alieue. They made likewise foure forrests to be burnt, consisting of all sortes of fruit full trees; whereon the fruits were so naturally represented, that nothing could be more perfect.

The said place is all vaulted about with Porches, like to the Place Royall in *Paris*; hauing faire shops of euery side, as wel within as without. There the king commanded each one, according to his seuerall trade, to deck their shops in the richest manner they coulde; which they also did: and hauing shut vp all the passages for the sunne, there

there was no other light but with lamps and torches, placed in the best order that can euer be deuised, which burning continually did returne a brightnes cleerer then the day it selfe, and I might well haue saide there was all the riches in the world, for so they had dilligently sought after, and either bought, or borrowed it of purpose from all parts, to appeare euery one more gallant and well-minded to their Prince, then his neighbor. Surely all that euer I haue seene since, through al my trauails, I thinke I saw it first there. About foure a clocke in the euening, the King vsed to come within that place & remained there til morning, playing, walking, & passing the time: which triumphs, continued so for the space of two moneths togeather. There I saw the greatest quantity of rich stufles and tapistries that euer I saw before or since; siluer, and coyned money of all countries; yea with a good quantity out of Frāce & Spaine. Within that place there is a 1000 peeces of ordinance as well great as small, which they say they had gotten from the *Turke*; And among the rest I perceiued foure French peeces, of which hauing told the king, he made me answer, that hee had taken them from the great *Vizier*, when he defeated him before *Tawris*, in his fathers time.

He is in a manner of the same religion the *Turke* is of, except some, I know not what differences, which I vnderstand not: being hereticks, one to another. When the King dies, he that succedeth

D

puts

puts out the eyes of all his Brethren, and keepeth them close prisoners in a great Castle, but yet with as much ease as he can; a kinde of curtesie which hath beene but since this kings time that now is, for in times past they slew them, as they doe in *Turkie*.

Casbin.

From *Ispaan* I went to *Casbin*, 12. dayes iourney distant, a very Populous and rich Citty, & of great Traffick, about the bignes of *Orleans*: which though it bee great and strong enough, yet the chiefe strength thereof lieth in the great number of horsemen that are continually about it. But there are no further commodities then at *Ispaan*.

Tauris.

From thence I trauailed 15. daies iourney through very faire and well manured countryes, till I came to *Tauris*. A Citty very populous too, and of great traffick, some-what perhaps bigger then *Toulouze*. And was heretofore farre greater, yea of a huge bignes, as yet is to bee scene by the ruines; but since hauing bin sackt, and sackt againe by the Turke, hath lost almost all former beauty, hauing heretofore, both for the fairenes and plentifulnes of the soyle, and statelines of the place, bin the seate of the *Persian* Kings.

Syras.

Thence I prosecuted my traual to *Syras*, being 16. daies iourney distant. It is still a braue place for trade, but chiefly for armour; the healthfullest Seate and the fairest in all *Persia*: where the *Verdican* or lieutenant generall of the *Sophie*, resideth with all his *Janizaries*, to the number of 50000. horsemen; the best horses in the world next to those

those of the desert : for they dare not haue any other, but such as the king giueth them, neither can they sell them : and when they die he giueth them others, as also to all the rest of his horsemen.

The Citty is some-what greater then *Auignon*, where there are the fairestremnants of greatnes, & of stately buildings, the finest Gardens, Brookes and Fountaines that can be seene. There are kinds of causeys in those parts made for pleasure 12.leagues in length, bordered on each side with faire trees, in forme of a vaulted palisado, so thick, that the sunne beams cannot pierce through. Of each side of them there are faire springs of cleere running water, and betweene euery 15. foote of ground, are great vessells full of cleere water, made in forme of a fountaine, which throwes out water the bignes of a mans bodie.

From *Syras* I went 8.daies iourney to the chiefe Citty of the great Realme of *Lar*, which giues his name to the whole kingdome, and from whence coms the best Bezar-stones. There is the galantest, the strongest, and best stored Castle vnder the *Persian* king, being impossible to be battered or mined ; vnderneath is the Cittie wholly commanded by this Castle.

There the king causeth such an order to be obserued through his whole kingdome, that before his Subiects sell any thing, those commodities, that are his owne shall first be put to sale, then they must sell theirs at the same rate. He is verie

affable to strangers.

Bandier.

From *Lar* I went to *Bandier*, a small fort which the Portugals hold in *Persia*, to supply *Ormus* with water and victuall, which hath but verie litle or none at all.

100000.l.
sterling.

Thence I past to *Ormus*, an Iland and kingdome which the Portugals do hold, though the Moorish king hath not abandoned his possession, but liue in some reasonable peace one with another. It is of a great force and consequence to them, drawing from thence very great commodities, for it lyeth iust in the passage to *Mecha*, and of necessitie euerie ship that passeth that way, must make a stay there to pay the customs. Among the rest I can affirme to haue seene one, that willingly taxed her selfe at 100000. Francs for her customs. There is but Brimstone and salt in this Iland, with out fresh water or any other commodity, and they must carry from *Persia*, all what they stand in need of: the Iland is but 3. leagues compasse, but there depends on it diuers other cuntryes: the goulph is but 4. leagues ouer, which is all the distance from *Persia* to *Ormus*.

Macati in
Arabia pe-
treæ.

There I embarked my selfe for *Macati*, which is a fortresse in *Arabia Petrea*, on the same side of *Ormus*, and some 8. daies iourney distant, belonging to the Portugals. This place is betweene *Ormus*, and *Sourat*: there are exceeding good horses, swifter then those of *Persia*: but lesser and yet more headstrong. There is also a great quantitie of Dates, which is their best merchandice; for
man

man and horfe doe eate of them. They are *Mahometans*, of a dufkie hue, and as well men as women, weare long gownes with long high hats, without brim, and nothing but the crowne,

There I embarked againe for *Sindio*, which is another Iland and kingdome, about 80. or a 100, leagues compaffe, and there I faw nothing but ftore of faire feathers, and plumes of two kinds of *Hérons*, whereof they make great traffick, becaufe they are found no where elfe. Likewise they haue all forts of fkins, which are wrought very curioufly with needle-worke ferving to sleepe on in the coole. There is alfo great quantitie of Rice, which is all their marchandife, and is a great trafficke throughout all the Indies. They are Gentiles, and adore that creature, on which they firft place their deuotion. They wafh themfelues euery morning before the Sunne rifing, and in the euening after Sunne fetting, they wafh their haire alfo, which they weare very long, and combe them very carefully, like women. They burne their dead men: and their beft beloued wiues being trickt vp in their beft and fumptuoueft apparell, are conducted by their neereft kinfolkes, and goe nine turnes about the fire, and at the ninth round throw themfelues very cherefully in the midft of it. They are a very loyall and chafte people, and who would not be a lier for a world.

Thence I returnd the fame way I came, to *Bandier*, and profecuting my trauaile by land, I entred the confines of the great *Mogor*, and made it two moneths, into the

Returned
to *Bandier*,
to get againe

Continent,
& thence to
Cambaya, a
great King-
dome, the
the begin-
ning that
way of the
huge Terri-
tories of the
great *Mo-
gor*.

moneths, and a halfe till I came to *Cambaya*, the
Metropolitan Citty of that Kingdome, and where-
of it beareth the name. There are found all kind
of Marchandises, and Iewels, to wit, Diamonds,
Saphirs, Pearles, Rubies, Cats-eies, & great quan-
tity of Christall, Cotton linnen, and silke stufes.
This Citty is very neere as bigge as *Hispain*. The
great *Mogor* oftentimes makes there his residēce:
he is a Gentile, and adoreth a Bull and a Cow,
which they Marry together, and keepe them in a
kind of Temple, of an inestimable value: their
Cratch is all couered with Diamonds, Emeralds,
and other more precious Iewels, the Arches and
wals, are all full of them: and no sooner they can
recouer any rare things, but they carry them thi-
ther to the offering. Then the of-spring which is
produced from this noble Marriage, succeedeth
also to be their God. They haue an hospitall for
all sorts of sicke beasts, wheron they bestow great
costs, and they obserue the before mentioned cu-
stome in burning their dead bodies. This is a
wonderfull mightie Prince, able to bring, at any
tyme 400000. gallant souldiers, and aboue to the
field. In my conscience, I thinke, he is very neere
as mightie, as rich, and Lord of as much ground,
better peopled (at least, I am sure) then the Turke
himselſe; with as many great Kingdomes, with
their Viceroyes, as many braue Townes, as *Bram-
port* by name, *Agra*, *Lahor*, and others, not inferi-
or in any thing to any the Turke hath: They al-
together make vse of Elephants, as well to carrie
burdens,

burdens, as to launch forth ships: to guard their Fortresses, or any other Military actions, making them to carry a pretty big Tower on their backs, with 24. or 25. bow-men, & 4. harquebus a crosse, by which meanes they mightily molest the *Portugals*, who haue not yet found any inuention to defend themselves from them, except with fired lances, which they throw in their eyes; but whatsoever comes within their reach, they breake into peeces with their trunks. For to take them (as it was related to me in the Country) they make vse of a female, when shee goeth proud, in her heate, which they let goe vp and downe in a great wood, well enclosed, and enuironed with great stakes and trees, leauing but onely one passage open with a strong Portcullis, on the top whereof stands a man as a Centinell, keeping himselfe vn-seene, letting downe the *Portcullis*, as soone as the Elephants be entred, then very solemnly, some certaine men which haue therof a particular skil, goe to them, and capitulate with them, as with prisoners of warre, what exercise they will be put vnto, either to serue in the warres, or some other imployments, wherupon, according as they like the conditions, they make signes with their head to the Interpretor, then they suffer them to come forth, & they faile not to follow him ynto whom they haue yeelded themselves. Then men must be sure to keepe promise with them, or else finding themselves abused, they would wilfully pine themselves to death. But some there are, who ey-

ther through shame or courage, will not yeeld themselves, and had rather suffer themselves to be slaine on the place. The Interpreter must giue them to vnderstand whether they goe, and how they shall be intreated; but if they come and find the contrary, they starue themselves to death, & if their Lord doth sel them to a meaner man then himselfe, they will not goe to him. I haue seene one my selfe, at *Cochin*, esteemed the valiantest of that Countrey, finding himselfe vnable, to bring to passe an enterprise imposed vpon him, which was to lanch a very great ship, made all the signes he could to auoide it, whereupon the *Trucheman* told him, that they should be constrained to goe and find out another that should doe it, which would proue a vile affront vnto him, hauing already purchased, so great a reputation, as he had, whereupon he went to worke, vpon meere desperate vaine glory, and drew the shippe into the sea, then bursted; which I haue also heard to be vsuall, and haue hapned to many others in some such cases. It is a creature that neuer lieth downe, the female onely excepted, in her copulation with the male, which is very much alike to the man & woman, then with his trunk hee gently raiseth her vp againe.

Now for the people, they are of a swartie kind, like to those of *Sindio*, and weare a white turbant very little, with Cotton garmets. They bequeath their goods, to their sisters Children, before their Brothers, being well assured, that without doubt, they

they are sprung of their bloud. It is very profitable trading with this people, for if but a child went thither with his wares, he should gaine as much as the subtlest Merchant in the world. For as soone as you are arriued into the Citty, the Kings officers come and dis-burthen you of what you desire to expose to sale, which they lock vp by account, within the publique *Store-house*; you need but tell them the price, and make choyce of one of their *Brokers*, who goeth to exhibite them to their Merchants, and so make more of your wares by th'one halfe, then you should haue done your selfe; in the end he comes and giues you a faithfull account of all. Likewise for such Merchandise as you desire to haue among them, in giuing them a note thereof, they will by & by bring you all kind of Patterns, and they themselues will fraught your shippe, you needing not to trouble your selfe any further, & most cōmonly will furnish you with better wares thē they had before shewen you: yea, after hauing giue you vp their accounts, as well of the sale, as of the goods bought, and restored you the ouerplus, if there be any, sometimes they will present you with some good gift, for hauing done them the credit, in making choyce of them aboue all their fellowes.

The fruits of this Country are excellent, and farre differing from ours: among the rest there is one not much vnlike a Mellon, which groweth on the ground betweene two leaues, with a verie yealow rinde, being ripe, and this is called *Ana-*

E

nas,

mas, very hot of qualirie, but of taste, aboue all things so sweete, that after hauing eaten of it, water will seeme to you as bitter as gall. There is another very licquorish fruit, called *Amanques*, growing on trees, & is as bigge as a great quince, with a very great stone in it. Moreouer there is another that groweth on trees, resembling a great Citrull, with a kind of hornie rinde, after the forme of a pointed Diamond; They are Greene in colour, and called *Iugues*, containing a licquor like honie, which licquor is found likewise in another fruit named *Chatagu*, very good to eate, but dangerous to those that are not accustomed vnto it, by reason of the heate of it. Furthermore, there is another, named *Iambes*, which also groweth on trees, and is of the bignes of an apple, very good and wholesome, containing fife stones in it, the outside halfe red, and halfe yellow. They haue yet another fruit, of colour Greene, coole, and wholesome, (which groweth on a tree called *Carambole*) square, and of a fingers length: they make great vse of it in Phisicke. There is with all great quantitie of Anis-seed, white Ginger, whereof they make great Trafficke, which also they preserve and confect.

Sourat.

Thence I continued my iourney 12. dayes together, all along the coast, till I came within foure leagues of *Sourate*, which is a most faire Iland, and a very populous Kingdome, (much frequented by Merchants) subiect to the great *Mogor*. There I embarked my selfe to passe that little gulfe. The
Citty

Citty is about the bignes of *Roan*, the Castle impregnable, because inaccessible: for of one side it is intironed with the Sea, and the other side is built on so strong and steepe a Rocke, that it is as much as a man can do with great difficultie to get vp, and withall, the best garded and furnished with Ordinance, and all kind of Munition, as euer I saw, & indeed they haue good reason, for on that place depends the saftie of the whole Iland.

Thence I held my course for *Diu*, some foure-
teene dayes iourney distant, which is a most im-
portant strong hold, which the *Portugals* possesse
there, by them conquered from the great *Mo-*
gor, very neere as bigge as *Pontoise*. They are Gen-
tiles, and differ little or nothing from the others,
in humours, Religion, Trafficke, soyle, or fruits.

Thence I traualled to the Kingdome of *Calicut*,
the King whereof is a *Mahometan*; and made it 17,
dayes iourney com- at, along the coast, no ex-
traordinarie thin- presenting it selfe to my view,
beside the fore mentioned Commodities: the
men being of a wartie hue.

Departing from the aforesaid Kingdome, I en-
tered into that of *Malebar*, where they are excee-
ding black, but yet not curled, flat nosde, or great
lipt, as the *Negroes* be; neuerthelesse, with as good
faces, as any in all *Europe*. They are *Mahometans*,
and valiant, although they are somewhat of a sa-
uage inclination, and would neuer come to com-
position with the *Portugals*, but delight them-
selues to be at variance with all their neighbours.

They lie in the field, and haue very few houses of any importance. Meane while that I was there, they tooke 160. Carauels from the *Portugals*. And when they take any prisoner, who by chance hath his garments cut, or iag'd, they say hee did teare them of purpose; knowing they should once bee theirs, and knocke him in the head with staues. This Kingdome containes in length some 14. dayes Iourney.

Cananor.

Departing thence, I entred the Kingdome of *Cananor*, where I trauiled foure dayes, without the sight of any rarity of importance, more then is abouesayd. It is a little *Mahometan* Kingdome, they are swartie, and great Traffickers.

Mangalor.

Thence I entred the Countrey of *Mangalor*, which is also a little *Mahometan* Kingdome; the inhabitants of a swartie colour, where I trauiled 8. daies along the coast, without any thing worth writing, besides that which is in their neighbour Countries, onely that they haue no formall Townes, or scarce any good houses.

Sumatra.

Thence I entred the Island and Realme of *Sumatra*, resembling altogether the former in all things, as well for Religion, and commodities; as for the stature & hue of men. Onely they haue more then the rest the great pepper in abundance, whereof they doe furnish the *Portugals*. But they are wise enough, to keepe the best from them, which they call *Garry*, of a gray colour, bigger & smooother, then that which they send vs, which is but that which falleth from the tree, before it be ripe,

ribs, which makes them become so withered and bare, keeping the better sort for their owne vse, whereof they preferue a great part, delighting much to eat hott things, although their Countrey be very hot. This pepper groweth on a tree, about the bignesse of a mans arme, there groweth also a great quantitie of good Ginger.

Thence I entred the Kingdome of *Bombas*, in all things like the other, Pepper only excepted, being found in no part of the *East Indies*, but in *Sumatra*, and I grauided 12. dayes iourney along the coast, without seeing one good Towne.

Bombas.

Departing thence, I returned wight in the Countreyes of the great *Maga*, and arrived at *Chaoul*, a small Towne, about the bignes of *Solon*. There are made the fairest Cabines in the world, being not to be matched by any, or *Siam*, or of *Thina*. They are Gentiles, as in *Cambaya*, and great Traffickers.

Chaoul.

Thence I went to *Damans*, which is a place fortified by the *Paragals*, about the bignesse of *Chaoul*, being 11. dayes iourney, one from another, and are likewise Gentiles.

Damans.

Thence to the Kingdome of the *Canarrins*, which is but a little one, 8. dayes iourney from *Damans*. They are tall of stature, idle, for the most part, & therefore the greater thieves. They hold some points of Christianity. They wear a cap, a long cloake, in forme of a gowne. They lie in the field, vnder vile Cabines of Turfe.

Canarra.

Thence I entred The Kingdome of *Brameny*, which

Brameny.

which containeth but 2. dayes iourney in length;
and in a manner, of the same qualities, and habit,
with the *Canarrins*. Only they haue a kind of lin-
nen cloth, which they make Marchandice of.

Coulam.

Thence to the Kingdome of *Coulam*, (who are
Gentiles, and of a swartie hue) which hauing tra-
uerfed from one end to the other, in a 11. dayes
iourney, I beheld no place of importance. There
is nothing there, but all open.

Conchin.

Thence I took my way to *Conchin*, possessed
by the *Portugals*: though the King keepes (neuer-
thelesse) still there his ricle and Court. The Cittie
is about the bignesse of *Mabte*, and is as well fre-
quented with Marchants, as any other place in all
the *Indies*, being the thorow-fare to *China*. And
there is a Giradell of exceeding great strength.

S. Thomas.

Thence I went to the Mountaine of *S. Thomas*,
where they are all Christians, and haue alwayes
so borne themselves (notwithstanding their king
is a Gentile) their number being so great, that ve-
ry hardly may they be rooted out, besides that,
the passages to it are most difficult. They goe for
the most part almost naked, as commonly they
doe in all those Countries. And there is a certaine
place where there is a Miraculous crosse, whether
they goe to procession, in the holy weeke. And
then during their seruice time, while they repeate
the passion, this crosse begins to change colour,
and to sweat I know not what kind of blacke li-
quor like inke, but the passion being ended, it re-
turnes to its former nature. They hold it to be a

grace

grace which Saint Thomas obtained from God for their perseverance in the faith. The Citie is about the bignes of *Poissy*: there are found certaine stuffs by them much esteemed, although they bee made but of hearbs, wherewith they cloath themselves, and make a great trade thereof.

Thence I returned to *Conchin*, & from *Conchin* to the kingdome of *Bengala*, wherein the Portugals also hold the capitall citie & best fortresse, of which the whole kingdome takes their name, which notwithstanding is very small & of little strength. It is a countrey full of all sorts of commodities. Among the rest, they haue prettie couerlets, of yellow linen-cloth, all pinkte and wrought with needle worke: whereof some are to be seen in these parts. This Cittie lies all open, being of the bignes of Saint Denis, and is some 5. Weekes Iourney from *Conchin*.

To *Conchin*
again and
thence to
Bengalla.

Thence to the kingdome and land of *Seilan*, which the portugals holde, being a place of importance. In that contrey are whole forests of Cinamon, all other countries being destitute of it. There be also whole mountaines of Christalls, and out of their rivers they draw Perles, Rubies, Saphirs, and Cats-eyes, which are of great valew, and whereof they make a great trade in *Ghina*. It is a good country and exceeding plentiful in corne, rice, fruits, and all other things which are frequent throughout the Indies. And is held to be 300 leagues compasse being all Gentiles. True it is, that the beasts which they adore, varie from the

Seilan.

others, for they will worship the first creature they
meete withal. They eate nothing that hath blood,
and of their very bread they will make no more
then wil be eaten at a meale, for if it be kept but 2.
houres, they are forbidden by their religion to eate
it. Moreouer there is a Riuer of salt water which
issueth out of the sea, and runneth neere the fort,
where there is a certaine fish, or rather a kind of sea
dragon, a monster, or I know not what, coms often
howling euen vnder the windowes, & will not de-
part before they haue giuen him his pray, because
(as they say) the Gouvernour hath vsed him to it,
causing all such as he beareth grudge vnto, or he
any way distrusteth, to be throwne to him, so that
none but he and his men can tell, what is become
of them.

Thence I bent my course, (for the kingdome
of *Ior*) as much as I could by land, for this climate
is all full of waters, and flands and is very tempe-
rate, being about a monthes trauaill betweene
Seilan and *Ior*, which is a very pretty little towne,
about the bignes of *Avignon*. They are Gentiles,
and of a yellowish hew, they worship I know not
what shape with three heads, they obserue the like
abstinence as is aboue mentioned, and haue very
neere the selfe same commodities.

Thence I past to *Malaca*, an exceeding strong
fortres, belonging to the Portugals, 10. dayes tra-
uaill beyond *Ior*. There you haue an aire most
vnholesome, and those whose constitution is able
to beare it and liue, at least their complexion is all
changed

changed to a yeallow; There groweth a certaine fruit, prickled like a ches-nut, and as big as ones fist, the best in the world to eate, these are somewhat costly, all other fruits being at an easie rate. It must be broken with force, and therein is contained a white liquor like vnto creame, neuertheless it yelds a very vnsauory sent, like to a rotten oynion, and it is called *Esturion*. There groweth likewise, and no where els, Nutmegs and Cloues vpon their trees, or stalkes; as also the Bezar-stone; which is found ioyned to the breast of *Monkies*, but not so good as those of the *Persian* Goates. Likewise there be Diamonds, but farre inferior to those, whereof I am to speake anon: yet are there Porcupine-stones of the couller of white soape, which are had in great estimation, hauing seene one about the bignes of a Nutmeg, sold for 300. 90. l. sterling crownes which indeed was a faire one, they make vse of it, almost against all diseases, leauing it an howre to steepe in water, which afterwards they drinke of, though it be as bitter as Gall.

This kingdome is of the *Molucos*, and the Hollanders possesse there a strong fortresse, called *Sonde*, whence they bring vs the birds of Paradise, for they are found noe where else, the countrey folkes take them vp dead, and sell them for 8. rials a peece; All a long this coast, is found great quantitie of gray Amber, and black, Muske and Ciuet, But the men of those countries are very liquorish of the Amber, and eate the most part of it, as fast as they finde it. They are well furni-

shed with all manner of commodities, wine only excepted: But they haue in steed of it, a certaine drinke called *Caahiete* as blacke as inke, which they make with the barke of a tree, and drinke it as hot as they can endure it. Their houses are low, vaulted, and tarraled on the top, the better to sleepe in the coole aire.

Macao.

From *Malaca*, I went to *Macao*, (neere a months trauaile: which is a Cittie scituate on the sea coaste, at the foote of a great Mountaine, where in times past the Portugalls had a greate fort, and to this day, there be yet many that dwell there. This is the entrance into *China*, but the place is of no great importance; they are Gentiles, and there the inhabitants begin to bee faire complexioned.

Thence I Trauailed 2 months to the *Cochin-chines*, finding nothing by the way worthie of note; no not so much as necessaries, so that wee were faine to carrie our victuals with vs, the greatest part of the way. They are Subiects to the King of *China*, but sometimes they rebell and make warre against him; And there is great number of Christians among them. Their Kings treasure consisteth in a certaine kind of wood called *Calamba*: for which the Portugalls pay 100. crownes a pound, to make Pater-nosters with. It is of a mixte color, with blacke and yeallow vaines; the better sorte of it is moiste, so that being cut it expelleth a kind of fat oylie liquor, It groweth out of a certaine tree, which they sell and

and let it lie a while a putrifying: then they bruse it, and within the same, they finde this kind of wood, like many hard knots. They are a very white people, because there it begins to be colde, lowe of stature, flat nosde, and little eyed, with a very few haire on their chins, and mustachoes: none at all on their cheekes, the haire of the head they weare long like women, tied vp with a black silke haire-lace, & weare a flat cap vpon them. They weare cloth Breeches made very leuell, & a short robe aboue them, like a master of the chamber of accounts. There are found a kind of Serpents that will swallowe vp a whole Stag; Two Friers assured me that trauailling in that countrey, together with 16 other men, through a fenni-marsh, about the dawning of the day, they met to their seeming, a great tree lying along the ground, the boughes beging lopped off, vpon which they all began to sit down & rest themselves: but no sooner were they sate, but that which they tooke for a tree, fiercely rowld it selfe from vnder them, and left them all to picke strawes on the ground, for indeed this was one of those Serpents.

Their custome is (as they say) to put themselves in ambush among the boughs of a tree, and when they espie their pray to draw neere, bee it man or beast, they fall vpon him with open mouth and deuoure it. There are also store of *Lions, Leopards, and Tigres*: and there the fruits begin to resemble those of these partes: but the fruit, which aboue al others aboundeth there, is the *Mirabolam*.

Thence I set forwards to *Canton*, the principall Cittie of all *China*, (some 3. moneths trauaill distant) beyond which there is no passage, say any body what hee will to the contrary; for neuer any man proceeded further, except (as they say) 6 *Iesuits*, who dwelled 20 yeares at *Canton*, as well to learne the language perfectly, as to let their haire to growe long, after the countrey manner, of whom there was neuer since heard any newes, nor is their hope euer to see their returne. That people is very white, and apparelled as is aboue said; they are likewise Gentiles, and worship the same Image with three heads. Their women of the better sorte; and quality, which are able to liue of their owne without working, neuer goe out of their houses but as they are carried in a chaire. And to that effect, from their infancie, they put their feete into certaine wooden slippers, to make them stump-footed and impotent, in so much as they are not able to goe: the reason they alleadge for it, is that women were made to no other ende, then to keepe at home.

The Christians are not permitted to lie within the Cittie, but as soone as night approaches they must retire theselues to their ships, being lawfull for them to traffick wherfoeuer they please by day light. And for their trafficke, what rarities soeuer there be throughout all *China*, are to bee had in this cittie, which are diligently brought thither, to wit great store of cloth of gold and silke, cabinets, wrought vessels, Venus shells, Massive gold, and many

many other things. They will exchange or barter gold for twice as much waight in siluer; for they haue no coyned money, for when they would buy any thing, they carry with them a peece of gold, and will cut of as much as they intend to bestowe on what they take. They make carued Images of siluer, which they erect heere and there through the streets, and no bodie dares touch them. The Cittie is gouerned by 4 rulers, and each one hath his gouernment, or circuit a part, secluded from each other: those of one quarter dare not goe and labour in another, and those which cause them selues to be carried, from one part to another, must change their bearers when they come to the gate of the next circuit: those gates are opened euery morning, and shut euery night, vnlesse there be any cōplaint made of some misdemeasure, committed within the circuit: for then they shut them suddenly, or if they be shut, they open them not, till the offender bee found. The King bestowes these commands on those, who are best learned. This is a most faire Cittie, and well built, very neere as big as *Paris*, but there the houses are arched, and nothing neere so high. Their *Venus shells* consist of certaine kind of earth or clay which hath remaind a 100 yeares in one place, and remoued euery eight dayes. There is so much sugar, in that Country, that it is by them very little set by, yet is silke in farre more great abundance, but withall more course then ours, by reason of their store, being so great as they

they are constrained to make it abroad in the fields, on the very trees, in this wise; when the wormes are hatched, (whereof the eggs are farre greater then ours) They obserue what quantitie of wormes each tree will bee able to feede, then they lay so many on it, leauing them there without any more adoe, except it bee to gather the quods, when they are ready to be spunne, which is done as they gather Apricocks: for indeed a farre off they appeare to be so, and is a very fine sight to behould: they vse a strange kind of fishing with Cormorants, and surely from thence must needes haue deriued at first the like inuention, which (as I heare) was of late brought into England, and thence hether. They tie their necks a litle aboue their stommacks, least they should deuour the fish they take: then comming to their maister, hee pulleth it a liue, out of their throates: likewise for water foule, they make vse of great bottles with two holes, which they leaue floating vp and downe the water a good while, to acquaint the foules therewith: then some fellows will wade vp to the necke in the water, thrusting their heads into those bottles, and hauing a bag vnderneath, come as neere the foule as they will, taking them with their hands, without the rest being afraid of it.

Againeto
Macao,
Pegu.

From *Canton* I returned to *Macao*, and tooke, my way through the kingdome of *Pegu*, which is much transformed from what it was heretofore by reason of a certaine king, who forbad his people

ple the exercise of husbandry and Tillage, or any other thing necessary for the vse of man; And hauing gathered togeather all the victuals of the country, caused it strongly to be immured, where he kept his residence, suffering the most part of his subiects to perish, through famine or sicknes, so that at this instant the whole countrey, remains waste and desolate. Where in times past, there was wont to be found many rare commodities: namely, most faire rubies, and is now all togeather frequented with sauage beastes; yea in so great quantity that they haue almost driuen out the inhabitants. Yet for such as remaine there to this day, they bee Gentiles and of a swhartie hue.

Thence I made it 18. dayes iourneyes, to the Realme of *Camboge*, which is very spacious, but voyd of any rarieties of note, onely that the King is able to bring 400000. men to the field, and makes warre vpon the King of *Sian*.

Thence I came to *Sian*, the King whereof is able to bring 600000. men to the field. These two Kings haue neyther Horses, nor any fiery Instruments: but make vse onely of bowes, and a certaine kind of pike, made of a knottie wood like Canes, called *Baubuc*, which is exceeding strong, though pliant and supple for vse.

Both these Kings are Gentiles, but yet differ enough in manners; for the King of *Sian* worshippeth a white Elephant; And that of *Camboge* doth as the most of the aboue-mentioned. I saw no-

thing remarkable in both these kingdomes, (ha-
uing but coasted them) but onely much *Benzoin*
in *Sian*; which is an aromaticall gumme, distilling
out of a certaine tree, when they haue first cut an
incision into it, whereof they make a great trade:
as being the onely place where it is found. I spent
three moneths in trauerling these two King-
domes.

Thence I imbarqued my selfe in one of the
Portugall ships, which vsually trafficke thither
for *Benzoin*, and arriued at *Conchin*, a most fertile
Kingdome, as likewise all the others be in those
Climes, *Pegu* onely accidentally excepted.

Bisnagat.

From *Conchin* I trauailed by land 2. moneths
and a halfe, to *Bisnagat*, otherwise called *Ballagat*,
by the Portugals: which is a most faire Cittie, and
the Metropolitan of the kingdome, vnto which
it giues his name. It stands within two leagues of
the rocke of Diamonds, belonging to the King,
who makes his ordinarie abode in the said Cittie,
and retaineth 15000. men, continually labouring
in the said mine, with straight commandement,
that all the great ones be layed vp in his Treasu-
rie, suffering none to be sold, but little ones, such
as we see in these parts. So that there is not any
great ones sold, or transported, vnlesse it bee by
stealth, or some deuice; As I haue seene one with
the great *Mogor*, as bigge as a Hens egge, and of
that very forme, which he caused expressely to bee
peirced like a pearle, to weare it on his arme;
which stone had beene so purloin'd from this
King,

King, and coſt the other 500000. Parots, which is little leſſe then a million. It waigheth 198. Mangelins, and each Mangelin waigheth five graines. I my ſelfe found meanes by mony, priuily to haue another great one, conueyed into my handes, whereof I will ſpeake more by and by.

This King is a Gentile, and of a hard, Swartie complexion. Hee worſhippeth the tooth of a *Monkey*, and ſome in his Kingdome, worſhip a certaine kind of Serpent.

Thence I trauailed 11. dayes, till I came to the Realme of *Decan*, *Dialcan*, or *Idalcan*; their King dwelleth within a dayes iourney of *Goa*, which is a ſtrong Citty, the Portugals hold: and the viz-roy of the Portugall-Indies keeps there his reſidence, againſt whom this King (who is a *Mahometan*, and very mightie) makes warre now and then.

Thence I came to *Goa* it ſelfe, an Iland but five leagues in compaſſe, neuertheleſſe the greateſt Mart towne in all the *Indies*: for there all the aboue-mentioned Kingdomes, and the Portugals, mutually come to diſcharge and recharge themſelues. It is a verie faire Cittie, about the bignes of *Poitiers*. At the mouth of the Port, on each ſide is erected a great Fortreſſe, very ſtrongly manned by the Portugals. In this Iland is the hard Waxe made (which we call *Spaniſh Waxe*) and is made in manner following. They incloſe a large plotte of ground, with a little trench filled with water, then they ſticke vpon a great number of ſmall ſtaues, vpon the ſayd plot, that be-
G ing

ing done; they bring thither a sort of pis-mires, farre bigger then ours, which being debar'd by the water to issue out, are constrained to retire themselves vppon the sayd staues, where they are kil'd with the heate of the Sunne, and thereof it is that the *Lacka* is made. This is a Climate, where it raines, without intermission, the three moneths of Winter, and so outragiously, that it is vnpossible to keepe the sea vppon that coast, without Shipwracke. After the rayne is fallen, comes there a land winde, which dryeth vp the ayre, and two houres after, is very safe sayling.

Thence I imbarqued my selfe, (with the permission, and Pasport of the *Viz-roy*) for *Lisbone*, but we had such a terrible tempest, that we were eyght whole dayes, in the bottomes and Iles of *Las Chagues*, despairing euer to come out againe: in the end, God miraculously deliuered vs, and brought vs to *Mozambique*, which is a Fort belonging to the *Portugals*. Then to *Solfale*, where they are *Mahometans*, and all blacke; And thence onely commeth the *Ebony*. Then we arryued at *Lisbone*, where I was imprisoned, and continued so foure yeeres long, without euer telling me the cause why. Finally, after much adoe, I was set at libertie, through the great meanes my LORD the Duke of *Mayenne* made for me, when he came into Spaine about the marriages; And as it seemeth in fauour and hope of them; or els I fully belceue I had neuer beene released. For as I heard there,

by

Mozambique.
Solfale.

Lisbone.

by the meanes of some prisoners, the *Viz-roy* of *Goa* had giuen straight warning, that I was an vnder-taking man, who had exactly viewed all those Countries, and could doe much hurt vnto the King their Master, by the acquaintances, and intelligences I had of them, if euer I could come among the *French*, *English*, or *Hollanders*. There was I in my chamber of the prison, by an vnlucky aduenture miserably robd, of a little hollow pipe of white latten, long and slender, which I had euer kept so close, that no body in the world knew of it, and therein were 35. rough Diamonds, which was all that I euer had gotten, in my long and painefull trauels, among which (the others being but common) there was a mighty great one, waighing no lesse then 79 Carrats, and therefore of an vncestimable valew, the first theefe was presently, yea within a quarter of an howre robd of them by another, & so being passed, from hand to hand, when after many daies and troubles, I almost had giuen over at enquiry, all last the second theefe was found out, by meanes of the first, and being found sealed with my Diamonds, hee was both taken by the Iustice, and they with him, which afterward were restored backe vnto me, I meane all the small ones, but not the great, which came neuer since in sight, and did vanish away, through so many honest hands. So that all the reason I could euer haue for it, yea after much importunity to the King himselfe and the officers, was to haue (though not at my request, nay)

most against my will) that poore fellow hang'd,
who in my conscience I thinke, was not the least
nor the last theefe, hauing bin (as I am sure) robd
also by a third; howsoeuer, the stone is not of so
small valew, but a great Prince may bee gorgious
and proud with it. God grant pardon to all
sinners.

Certaine generall obseruations, touching the Indies.



It is to be vnderstood, that all the kings
and kingdomes betweene *Cochin* and
the great *Mogor*, were in times past his
subiects, but in the ende many haue
withdrawne themselves from him, & are become
soueraignes: Yet there are still whole numbers
that acknowledge him.

The Portugals possesse no in-land forte, through
all the aboue named countries, but altogether
on the borders and sea-coasts.

From *Cambaya* to *Macao*, they make vse of Ele-
phants all togeather in battels, Garrisons, and for
Carriage.

All these Gentiles, keepe liuing Serpents in
their ships, in stead (as it were) of an Alminacke,
or rather some Demy-god, for their good lucke;
so that if they see them not frolicke and bliche,
(they dare not set sayle: but if they be iolly and
merry,

Certaine generall obseruations

merry, they will sette out, whatsoeuer comes of it.

The aboue-named drinke *Caahiete*, is drunke from *Turkey* to *China*, and is exceeding wholesome and good.

Throughout all these *Indies*, in stead of glasse-windowes, they vse mother of pearle.

They haue the fruit of a tree, like vnto a Peach stone, called *Arequé*, which they continually keepe in their mouth, and can no more forbear it, then those who haue vs'd themselves to *Tobacco*; in like manner, they vse an hearbe, which they call *Betre*, somewhat like Iuie, which both men and women chaw night and day in their mouths: and to abstaine from that, would make their harts faint: Sometimes they eate it with lime; which makes it the ardentest thing in the world. Once I would needs taste of it: but I thought verily to haue burnt all my Intrails: thus they torbeare 5. or 6. dayes from meate.

They haue also certaine fig-trees, which beare leaues, about 3. ells long, in so much, that they couer themselves with it, from theraine, and vse them in stead of Table-clothes, and the onely halfe of one sufficeth 10. or 12. men. They are exceeding faire and greene, and a farre off, seeme a peece of water-chamlet; their fruit is of 2. sorts, the one, of the bignesse of a meane Cucumber, the other, somewhat lesse; both yellow, being ripe, and wonderfull good, but the lesser is the best. Out of this fig tree groweth a stemme, as big

as a mans arme, within the which lie a great number of figs, clustring together, like a bunch of Grapes, euery stem, together with the figs, waighing 50. or 60. li. They gather the said stems, while the figs be Greene, for they ripen as well in the house, as vpon the tree, therefore they make great vse of them in long voyages. The custome they vse in planting these trees, is to take a long lyne, and to draw it stiffly through the figs, (as a Shoemaker waxeth his thred) to the end, that the small seed within the fruit, may sticke to the corde, then they stretch it in the ground, halfe a foote deepe, whereof proceedeth an infinite number of figge-trees.

Moreover, you haue there, as farre as *Maado*, a kind of Palme trees, like those which beare Dates, but this beares another fruit, which together with the shell is as big as a mans head. It is exceeding wholesome, and yeelds both wine, vineger, oyle to eate, and to burne, sugar, and a kind of liquor, which they drinke: the fruit itseife tasteth like a halse-nut; of his rinde, they make cordage, and of the wood; they build houses and ships.

It is the
Cocos.

Many other things, could I adde but thus

much will suffice, for a taste to such,

as will be pleased, to heare

me further speake.

F I N I S.

